questions had been a matter of course. Then taking leave of him, I set off from his house, when the sun was about half an hour high. When I spoke he asked me if I was not going to stay to see the House organized? I told him I should like very much to do so, but that the ensuing Sunday I had appointed to start to Missouri, and therefore was compelled to hurry home—besides, I said I had some relations in Bloomfield, with whom I was under promise to stay all night, that night, and therefore, I wished to set off early enough to get there."

He returned home, (for we have not room to notice the occurrences on the way,) and he gives the following account of his arrival:

"I got home within fifteen minutes of the exact time I told my wife I would get home. She was walking down the grove, upon the road I was to come, anxiously expecting my arrival. So soon as I saw her thus alone, I hoisted my flag of victory. She ran to meet me, and as I alit from my horse I gave her the flag, and she fell prostrate on her face before me. She then burst into tears and lifted her voice in gratitude to Heaven that she was revenged for all the misery a villain had brought on her family. Then clasping her arms about my knees, she called upon the spirits of her father, her brothers and her sister to bless me, and to intercede with a just Providence, to protect me from all harm for the righteous deed I had done. Then rising up in alarm, she said, "are you safe, my husband?" I told her I was beyond the reach of all that mortals could do to me; because the villain who had injured her had fallen by my arm. But, said I, the avenger of blood is after me. I then called a servant to take my horse, and we walked to a more retired place where we sat down, and I briefly recounted to her all the circumstances of my glorious deed.—And I can truly say, I do not believe there ever lived upon earth, two more happy beings than we were; notwithstanding I told my wife I was confident persons were in pursuit of me and I even calculated they would be there that very night.—But Col. Sharp had died by my hand!—This consoled us for all misfortunes, and made us perfectly regardless of danger. I then went to my house and set it in order for battle and defence. For my determination was, if Doctor Sharp should be of the party who pursued me, I would fight them; for no Sharp ever should have obtruded himself into my yard, without being shot, while I was in it alive. Indeed I hesitated a great deal, whether I would not shoot one or two of those who pursued me, and then make my escape and leave the United States. And had those who pursued me have come that night, I believe I should have fought them. But by the next day, I had calmly come to the resolution that I would rather die than fly my country.—And as they had no shadow of proof against me, I resolved to go quite quietly and cheerfully forward, and submit to an investigation, should any come for me. The night I got home there was a fellow by the name of John Lowe, called there on business, and staid some time, reluctant as he must have seen I was to enter into any conversation with him. For I wanted to get him off as soon as possible, and while he staid, my wife and myself were mostly retired, employed in my recitals of all the minutes of the murder, so that we had scarcely any thing whatsoever to say to Lowe. At length we got rid of him, and after I had prepared myself for battle, went to bed. As I was not molested that night, my reflections had led me to risk all the evidence the Sharp family could get against me; little, ah! little thinking the whole treasury of the Commonwealth would be thrown open as a reward to villains to swear away my life. Next evening I saw four men ride up to my gate and called to me to come to the gate; I recognized the face of one of them, the moment I saw him, as being a man I had seen in Frankfort on Monday morning.—I was satisfied at once, they were come to arrest me. But I walked out to them with all the cheerfulness imaginable, and one of them asked me if my name was Beauchamp. I said it was. He asked me if I had not lately been to Frankfort. I told him I had just returned from there the preceding evening. They all paused. I saw they were embarrassed. I had my rifle in my hand, for I was cleaning and loading it in my yard, when they rode up. At length one of the more frank and sensible of the men (Wm. Jackson,) said to me in a feeling manner, that I was suspected of the murder of Col Sharp; and as a gentleman, I was called upon and requested only, to go to Frankfort and acquit myself. I put on a face of great astonishment to find myself suspected, but promptly avowed my ready determination to go immediately to Frankfort, if there was any thing said there prejudicial to my reputation."

[Beauchamp went to Frankfort—and was there tried. He details the evidence given on the trial and points out all its inaccuracies. The conclusion we have not yet received.]

GEORGIA & THE U. STATES.

Affairs in the South, appear to have assumed a warlike aspect, and resistance on the part of Georgia, to the proceedings ordered by the General Government, seems to be resolved on by Governor Troup. It will be seen troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to repel any invasion of the Territory of the State. We forbear at this time from giving any opinions on the course which had been pursued by the General Government, or by the Governor of Georgia; but regret that such a state of things should have come to pass, not only on account of the influence it may have on our own republic, but also on account of the construction which must be put upon it, by the powers of Europe and other quarters of the Globe, whose eyes are constantly and earnestly fixed upon us. Will it not afford the enemies of freedom, a fine opportunity of scoffing at what has been termed by them an *experiment*, to see, at the expiration of only half a century from its establishment, our confederacy, of which we have boasted so much, in danger of being shaken to pieces, by so small a matter, as that, in which the present quarrel has originated. Will they not be disposed to imagine that in the present dispute, they see the germs of that discord, which may prove the destruction of a government, that has hitherto been the envy of the old world, and the hope of the new? *Balt. Chron.*

GEORGIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Executive Department, Geo.
Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

SIR—I received this afternoon from Lieut. Vinton, your letter of the 29th ult. and read within the same hour both it and the copy of it as published in the National Intelligencer of the 7th inst. No room was left to mistake the meaning of this dispatch.—Lieut. Vinton announced himself in an introductory note, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, as the Aid of the Commanding General; and you are sufficiently explicit as to the means by which you propose to carry your resolution into effect.—This the military character of the menace is established, and I am only at liberty to give to it the defiance which it merits. You will distinctly understand, therefore, that I conceive it to be my duty to resist to the utmost any military attack which the Government of the U. S. shall think proper to make on the territory, the people, or the sovereignty of Georgia; any all the measures necessary to the performance of this duty, according to our limited means, are in progress.—From the first decisive act of hostility, you will be considered and treated as a public enemy, and with the less repugnance, because you to whom we might constitutionally have appealed for our own defence against invasion, are yourselves the invaders, and what is more, the unblushing allies of the savages, whose cause you have adopted.

You have referred me for the rule of my conduct to the Treaty of Washington, "which, like all other Treaties, which have received the constitutional sanction, is among the supreme laws of the land," and which the President is therefore bound to carry into effect, "by all the means under his control." In turn, I take the liberty to refer you to a Treaty of prior date, and prior ratification, concluded at the Indian Springs, a copy of the Proclamation of which, under the sign manual of the President, I have the honor to enclose. On a comparison of dates, the President may think proper to remind the Congress that the old grant claims preference of the new, and that when vested rights have passed, the old Treaty, like the old grant, claims preference over the new.

You have deemed it necessary to the personal safety of Lieut. Vinton, to impose on him the injunction of secrecy, whilst in the execution of your orders, whilst you cause to be published at Washington the very instructions which disclose those orders and enjoin that secrecy, and which in fact reached this place by the public prints even before Lieut. Vinton had had an opportunity to deliver your dispatch. You mistake the character of the people of Georgia—Officers of the U. States, engaged in the performance of their lawful duties have only to deport themselves as gentlemen, to find the same security and protection in Georgia, as under the ægis of the government at Washington.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
G. M. TROUP.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Geo.
Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

Ordered, That the Attorney and Solicitors General of this State, in every instance of complaint made of the arrest of any surveyor, engaged in the survey of the lately acquired territory, by any civil process, under the authority of the Government of the United States, do take all necessary and legal measures to effect the liberation of the person so arrested, and to bring to justice, either by indictment or otherwise, the officers or parties concerned in such arrestation, as offenders against the laws and violators of the peace and personal security of the citizens of this State.—That they give advice & assistance in their defence against any prosecution of action which may be instituted against them as officers in the service of the State, and that they promptly make known to this Department their acts and doings in the premises. It is moreover enjoined on the civil magistrates of this State, having competent jurisdiction of the same, to be aiding and assisting in inquiring into the cause of every such arrest or detention as aforesaid, that the person may be discharged forthwith if illegally or unjustly detained, and in affording such redress to the aggrieved or injured party as by law he may be entitled to receive. By the Governor,

E. H. PIERCE, Sec'ry.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Milledgeville, 17th Feb. 1827.

ORDERS.—The Major General commanding the 6th and 7th Divisions will immediately issue orders to hold in readiness the several Regiments and Battalions within their respective commands to repel any hostile invasion of the territory of this State. Depots of arms and ammunition central to each Division will be established in due time. By the Commander in Chief,

JOHN W. SANFORD,
Aid-de-Camp.

GEORGIA & THE U. STATES

On the subject of the unpleasant difference, between the State of Georgia and the United States, the Editors of the National Intelligencer say, that they are in possession of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in Washington, dated the 17th ult. which contains the following:

"Since writing the above, I had a conversation with Col. Samuel A. Bailey, who has just returned and completed his second mission to the *Little Prince*. He says, I may state, that he the Little Prince, and the nation, are perfectly reconciled and satisfied with the survey of the lands, and that their only object was to protest against the survey, for the purpose of having a legal claim (so far as that would effect it) on the United States, for the payment of the value of the land west of the new treaty line, and if any difficulty ensues, it will be effected by the United States Government."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 8.

JUDGE FRANKS' CASE.

In the house of representatives, yesterday, the committee to whom were referred the petitions of sundry citizens of Dauphin county, complaining of the official misconduct of Samuel D. Franks, Esq. president judge of the 12th judicial district of this commonwealth, made the following report, through Mr. Irwin—the chairman of the committee, Mr. Mallery, being unwell.

"That impressed with the importance of the duty assigned them, they have given every attention to it, which it was in their power to bestow; anxious at once to protect the accused from unfounded charges, & to fulfil the solemn obligations imposed upon them by the legislature as the constitutional guardians of the rights and liberties of the people. The respondent and the witnesses he presented for his defence, as well as the witnesses on behalf of the commonwealth, were fully heard, and their testimony reduced to writing, which, with an abstract thereof and sundry documents, they submit with their report.

From the evidence referred to, your committee have arrived at the following conclusions.

1. That in the courts of common pleas of Dauphin and Lebanon counties, the said S. D. Franks, Esq. has neglected his duty by suffering cases on the argument list to remain undecided for an unreasonable time, although their argument and decision had been repeatedly called for; & by refusing to hear and determine cases where the interests of the parties imperatively demanded a speedy decision. By adjourning the court on the eighth and most frivolous pretexts, and by occupying not more than five or six hours of the day in court, even during the greatest necessity for the despatch of business. In reference to these instances of neglect, your committee cannot but observe, that while the extent and nature of the business, particularly in the county of Dauphin, was such as to require the closest application and most unremitting attention, the said president judge seemed to be entirely indifferent as to its fate, and to manifest a total disregard of the constitutional injunction, that justice should be administered without sale, denial or delay.

2. That his private life exhibited repeated instances of gambling, greatly to the injury of the morals of the people of the district over which he presides, and in direct violation of the acts of assembly for the suppression of vice and immorality. Among these instances it is mentioned with the deepest regret for the judicial character and functions, he had been engaged publicly with professed gamblers.

3. He has in three instances violated the act of 24th of March, 1827, entitled "an act to prevent the practice of wagering and betting on elections."

4. He has encouraged the drawing of unlawful lotteries.

5. While on the bench he has preserved no regard for his judicial character, nor entertained a proper respect for the dignity of his official station, having repeatedly submitted to the grossest insults and dictation from some members of the bar, both in Dauphin and Lebanon counties. Your committee cannot forbear observing, that the conduct of the members of the bar here referred to, was such as to call for the severest animadversion and punishment, and highly derogatory to the character of the profession. It is fatal to the respect, which should every where be impressed for those who are entrusted with the administration of justice; and as none are more interested in maintaining it than the members of the bar, they should be the last to bring it into contempt—their misconduct cannot palliate the forbearance of the respondent—for the judge who suffers the law to be outraged in his person, prostrates the dignity which he holds not for himself, but in trust for the commonwealth, & is rendered unfit to decide impartially any thing which comes before him.

6. He has demanded and received large sums of money, as fees or perquisites for his official services in taking the acknowledgment of deeds for lands lying within this commonwealth, under the acts of Congress of the 2d of August, 1813, and of 9th January, 1815, for laying and collecting a direct tax within the United States, contrary to the 2d section of the 5th article of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

From the premises, your committee are of opinion, that the official conduct of the said president judge has been immoral and contrary to law; that his neglect of his duties has amounted to a denial of justice; and that he has been regardless of his judicial character and dignity while on the bench: They therefore submit the following resolution—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draught an address to the governor for the removal of Samuel D. Franks, Esq. from the office of president judge of the 12th judicial district of Pennsylvania.

The usual number of copies of this report were ordered. Mr. Meredith rose and observed, that he hoped members would turn their attention to the report when it should be laid on their desks. It was the act of a majority of the committee, and contained some principles to which, in his understanding of the constitution, he could never give his assent. He understood Mr. Meredith to allude to the charge of taking illegal fees—which he considered a matter of impeachment, not of address.

On Monday last in the house of representatives, the rule ceased to have effect as to all bills reported were necessarily printed. No private bill is now printed, unless a special order is obtained. The number of bills is up to 187.

State Legislature. In the senate, on Thursday, Gen. Ogle moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for a division of Mifflin county. The motion was agreed to, the bill being only rejected by one vote.

In the house, yesterday, Mr. Mitchel moved for a call of the president of the board of canal commissioners, for a report of surveys made by Mr. Mitchel, who made the Conewago, &c. survey. The motion was agreed to.

Yesterday was the day appointed to consider the canal bills, but as the bills were not printed, it was postponed. Mr. Ingersoll moved that it be taken up to-day, at eleven o'clock, to the exclusion of all other business, which was agreed to, 62 to 24.

Ways and Means. The committee of ways and means made a detailed report to the house of representatives, yesterday. The substance of the report is, that the permanent sources of revenue have been improved. That the means provided are sufficient to meet the payment of the interest on loans already contracted, and proposed to be contracted. It proposes to borrow from the bank of Pennsylvania, this year, 500,000 dollars, which can be obtained at a yearly interest of 5 per cent, and a premium of $3.62 on each $100: this loan payable in 1853. That another loan of 500,000 dollars be obtained on negotiable certificates. That, these loans having been obtained, the available funds of the state, the current year, will be about $1,400,000.

It was ordered that one thousand copies of the report be printed. It will be given in our next, at length.

The same committee also reported,

An act authorising a loan for the further prosecution of the Pennsylvania canal. *Har. Chron.*

From the Lancaster Journal.

JUDICIARY BILL.

There is now on the files of the H. of Representatives a bill altering materially the plan of the Judiciary of this commonwealth. This bill well deserved the serious attention of all concerned. The plan is, upon the whole, well devised, and may be productive of much good. It divides the state into five districts, to be called the General Court of Common Pleas. Each district is to be composed of three of the present judicial districts, and the president judges of the courts of common pleas are, together, (unless prevented by sickness) to hold the general court of common pleas. The courts cannot be held by less than two of the judges—if only one attends, it becomes his duty to adjourn from time to time—The president of the district in which the general court of common pleas is in session, is to be the presiding judge. Two terms of two weeks each in the year, are to be held in this district, with power to hold adjourned courts. The times for holding the courts are to be fixed by the judges of the district, or a majority of them. Their jurisdiction is to be exclusive in all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, unless the parties agree to try their causes in the common pleas, which they have power to do, by an agreement to that effect, on the commencement of the action. They have also exclusive jurisdiction of cases of murder in the 1st and 2d degree, manslaughter and treason—the indictments, however, to be found in the oyer and terminer, which are to be held in the ordinary way.—This is done to avoid the expense and inconvenience of summoning a grand jury for the general court. The removal of criminal prosecutions to the circuit court is prohibited altogether, and the removal of civil suits from the general courts to the circuit courts to be in the same manner as causes from the courts of common pleas are removeable. All acts of assembly authorising the holding of special courts of common pleas are to be repealed, and the common pleas of each county and orphans' courts, and quarter sessions, and oyer and terminer to be held as usual, except that the times of holding them are fixed to commence on the 1st Monday of January, March, September and November. The judges of the 1st district, Franklin, Darlington and Ross: of the 2d district, Franks, Porter and Scott; of the 3d district, Burnside, Chapman and Herrick; of the 4th district, Reed, Todd and Baird; and of the 5th district, Young, Slater and Shippen.

HARRISBURG, March 5.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The first ark [illegible] of the year, the season, on the 26th ult. Several arks [illegible] the 1, 2, & 3d March. This is unprecedented in our [illegible] Susquehanna [illegible] generally [illegible] of March. [illegible] descend [illegible] season. The [illegible] one of the most tempestuous character. There are [illegible] The channel is supposed to be increased in the north western [illegible] spread in the spring.—But, all [illegible] with a full knowledge of [illegible] those living on the branches of the Susquehanna [illegible] to the [illegible] market," with [illegible] whiskey, [illegible]

The New York Enquirer states that a chancery suit has been instituted by the celebrated *William Morgan*, together with John Davis and David C. Miller, against persons in that city for publishing [illegible] The suit is actually entered in the name of Morgan (now alive!) Dead men [illegible] a publication of [illegible] We have seen a copy. The injunction [illegible]

POOR HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

SAMUEL HUTCHESON, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Adams.

DR.

1826,	Dolls.	C.
To cash received of J. B. M'Pherson	1600	00
To cash received of John B. M'Pherson	121	00
To order on D. Horner, Treasurer	23	69½
	$1,744	69½

CR.

BY CASH PAID ON ORDERS AS FOLLOWS, viz.

George Smyser for clock and case	21	00
John Weagly for keeping out door pauper	4	00
Michael C. Clarkson for hardware	11	79
John B. M'Pherson to purchase horse	70	00
Michael Newman to pay justices' fees	13	72½
Ephraim Martin for tayloring	4	62½
Peter Hulick for pigs	11	00
Michael Newman for travelling expenses, &c.	15	00
Michael Degroff for beef	4	68
Michael Newman for costs of suit, Directors vs. Thornburgh's adm'r.	100	00
John Duffield for out door business	13	34
Andrew Stewart for corn	30	00
David Horner, Sen. for rye	13	05
David Horner, sen. for out door business	10	00
Daniel Fahnestock, for Purdon's Digest	8	00
Doct. Berlucchy for attendance on paupers belonging to other counties	40	00
John Ritter for road tax	3	22
James Thompson for horse	110	00
John Knouse for keeping out door pauper	6	00
Jacob Bosserman for executing order	3	79½
Walter Smith for rye	22	50
John Slentz for waggon wheels	11	50
Jacob Culp for blacksmith work	30	21½
Anthony Rider for keeping out door pauper	1	93
Doct. David Horner, for one quarter's salary	33	00
George Welsh, Prothonotary, for costs of suit—Directors vs. Thornburgh's administrator	114	26½
John Baldwin for pigs	24	00
Robert G. Harper for printing	21	50
John Sailor for keeping out door pauper	9	00
Jacob Lefever for printing	19	00
William Ferguson for chopping cord wood	19	87½
William Boyer for shoemaking	3	72½
James Gourley for manure	16	00
Hugh Jackson for corn	11	50
David Rowan for executing order	1	96½
Doct. D. Horner for services rendered Polly M'Clean	4	00
Elijah Seabrooks for keeping out door pauper	2	00
Doct. D. Sheffer for attendance on out door pauper, medicine, &c.	4	00
Michael Newman to pay hirelings	60	00
Do. salary	80	00
David Horner, Sen. for rent of land	95	00
Do. for hay	9	00
Jane Lytle out door pauper	4	00
Robert Smith for merchandize	117	61
David Little for butchering	4	12½
James Boyd for corn	15	00
Bill of medicine from Philad'a.	10	00
George Reichter for smith-work	51	53½
John Weagly for keeping out door pauper	4	00
William Gilliland for hay and straw	10	00
Hugh Jackson for expences in suit—Directors vs. Overseers of Derry township, Westmoreland county,	20	00
George Welsh, Proth'y, costs in suit—Directors vs. Thornburgh's adm'r.	26	40½
John Knouse for keeping out door pauper	6	00
John Slentz for waggon work	9	75
Lewis Christ for funeral expences, of out door pauper	3	00
Wm. Thompson do.	7	50
Samuel Fahnestock do.		87½
Wm. Holtzingen for digging grave	1	00
Doct. D. Horner—salary	33	00
John Bayly for corn	9	00
George Trostle for rye	22	50
Michael Newman, to pay hirelings and harvest hands	50	00
Michael Stout—coffin	1	50
Abraham Snyder for keeping out door pauper	6	16½
John Knouse for do.	6	00
E. Martin for tayloring	4	25
Michael Degroff for beef	12	27
Samuel H. Buehler for medicines	8	01½
John Robison for oats	12	04
Samuel Brady for keeping out door pauper	22	50
John Sailor do.	9	00
Jane Lytle out door pauper	4	00
Blythe & Johnston for funeral bill, out door pauper	5	95½
E. Ziegler for Elizabeth Miller, for keeping out door pauper	8	55½
E. Ziegler for keeping out door pauper	3	43½
Treasurer's fees	25	00
Cash paid for cattle	121	00
	$1,744	69½

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the foregoing account of the Directors of the Poor and the Treasurer, and do REPORT, that they are correct, it being from the third day of January, 1826, to the fifth day of November, 1826, both days included.

David Wills,
Robert M'Ilheny, jr. } Audrs.

DAVID HORNER, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Adams.

DR.

1826,	Dolls.	C.
Commissioners' order on Jno. B. M'Pherson, Treas'r,	500	00
Cash received of Jacob Bowman on acc't of pauper	1	00
Cash received of Wm. M'Gaughy, on note	35	00
Cash received of Michael Newman for mare	10	00
To balance due D. Horner, Treasurer	9	37
	$555	37

CR.

By Cash paid John Sailor	9	00
Jane Lytle	4	00
Doct. David Horner	33	00
John Duffield, Director—extra	7	50
David Horner, do. do.	6	50
Robert Smith, Clerk	24	33
N. M. Chaffee	23	60
Robert Smith for flour	48	00
Robert Smith for carpeting	21	00
Robert Smith for merch'dize	127	73½
Doct. David Horner	33	00
Michael Newman—steward	80	00
John Knouse	6	00
Samuel Brady for maintaining Mary Sivis	19	50
Henry Fehl for boards	7	00
John Galloway for saddlery	23	09
Cornelius Lott for funeral expences, &c. S. Fleming	7	00
James Hall for beef and pork	17	10½
George Strickhouser for buckwheat	7	00
David Ecker for mason work	2	00
Daniel E. Fahnestock for Groceries	19	76
Michael Newman to pay expences of Lavinia Howard to the overseers of Allen Township, Cumberland county	29	25
	$555	37

WE, the subscribers, Auditors, to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the foregoing account of the Directors of the Poor and the Treasurer, and do REPORT, that they are correct, and that the balance of Nine Dollars and thirty-seven cents is due to David Horner the present Treasurer, it being from the sixth day of November, 1826, till the second day of January, 1827, both days included.

David Wills,
Robert M'Ilheny, jr. } Audrs.

Produce of the Farm for 1826.

254 bushels of wheat
4 1-2 do. flaxseed
250 do. corn
80 do. potatoes
4 do. cloverseed
25 tons of hay
4125 lbs. of pork
1958 lbs. of beef
236 yds. cloth and linen manufactured in the House.

☞30 *Paupers remained in the Poor House on the 1st January, 1826 —admitted in the course of the year, 47—remained in the Poor House Jan. 1827—*

MICHAEL NEWMAN, Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the county of Adams.

DR.

1826,	Dolls.	C.
Cash received for boarding	53	23
for hay	5	00
for hauling	188	36
for hides & skins	22	35
for cattle sold	97	00
for ham	1	44
for tallow	13	12½
for butter	11	76
for turkeys	4	00
Order on treasurer	210	00
Do. do.	13	72½
Balance on hand at last settlement	28	19½
	$648	18½

CR.

1826,	Dolls.	C.
By cash paid Wm. E. Camp for oil, &c.	4	55½
Steward's expences on public business	7	62½
Henry Bigham, farmer, on account	84	42
Sally M'Dinnil, hireling, up to April 1, 1826	18	14
Do. on account	17	92
Lenah Orbison, hireling, up to April 1, 1826	24	75
Do. on account	14	20
Attorney's fees	30	00
Sundry persons for rye and buckwheat	18	72½
Walter Smith, turnpike treasurer	6	00
J. F. M'Farlane for leather	2	25
Wm. King for straw	3	54
Robert Smith for clover-seed	2	00
Do. for sugar and coffee	12	00
Philip Beamer for boards	2	46
Henry Eply for 1 bush. flax-seed		75
James Bowen for whitewashing	2	25
Chimney sweeps	2	50
Shad	17	77½
Philip Slentz, Constable, for services	7	50
John Hersh, Jr. for postage	1	84½
Sundry persons for cider, apples, &c.	13	87½
For harvest and haymaking	22	50
William Boyers for mending shoes	1	46
Henry Ecker for vinegar	3	38
Herbert Smith dressing pigs		31
Dan'l Fahnestock for salt, &c.	2	62½
William Gillespie for tar & oil	1	73½
For cabbage plants		71
Hospital nurse	2	53
George Welsh, Esq. fees	1	14
Sampson S. King, Esq. bill of costs	5	00
Thomas Armstrong & sundry others for oats	24	02½
For plaister, 3 1-2 ton	21	50
For discount in bank	1	29
George Test for making waggon cloth	1	25
For 5 set housing	11	00
David Truxell for one bull	12	00
For manure	5	00
For herring and fresh fish	4	12½
For waggon expences	117	75
For potatoes and turnips	3	62½
For onions	1	18¾
For waggon wheel, line, &c.	5	87½
For veal and pork	1	33¾
For sewing	3	00
Lawrence Schick for hops		70½
For sundry bills	1	00
For witness fees in Thornburgh's suit	50	92
John Garvin for coffins and boards	4	93
James A. Thompson, 1 doz. hats	9	00
Justices' fees	13	72½
J. Shorter for funeral expences	4	75
Balance	13	75¾
	$648	18¾

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do report, that they are correct, and that the balance of Thirteen Dollars and seventy-five and three fourth cents, is in the hands of the present Steward, it being from the fifth day of January, 1826, till the second day of January, 1827, both days included.

David Wills,
Robert M'Ilheny, jr. } Audrs.

Tract Society.

THE Members of the "Gettysburg Female Tract Society," are notified that an Election for Officers of said Society will be held on *Monday the 19th instant*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Rev. Mr. M'Conaughy's Church.

Sarah Harper, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against SAMUEL ADAIR, (an Insolvent Debtor) are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscribers, on *Saturday the 17th day of March next*, at the house of James Gourley, Innkeeper, in Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

George Trostle,
James Barr, } Trustees.

Feb. 27. 3t

The Elegant Horse, GOLIAH,

GOT by the celebrated Draught horse old Goliah, and his dam by the noted horse old Figure, will stand the ensuing season, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of each week, at the stable of the Subscriber, in Tyrone township; and the last three days of the week, at the stable of B. Gilbert, Esq. in Gettysburg.

Jacob Stewthebaker.

Feb 27. 3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed *Monday the 23d day of April next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Henry Riffle.

March 6. 3t

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 17th of March next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following

REAL ESTATE

TO WIT:

A certain Tract of Land,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Slosser, Thomas Sillix and others, containing 160 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, log barn and log spring house, with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Jacob Foahl*.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jas. Wray and others, containing 8 acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Samuel Neely*.—ALSO,

3 certain Lots of Ground,

situate in the town of New Chester, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Myers and others, on which are erected a one story log dwelling house and log stable—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Charles Lafferty*.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Houck, Daniel Beitler and others, containing 12 acres, more or less.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John F. M'Farlane and others, containing 4 acres, more or less, on which is erected a log dwelling-house, with an orchard.—ALSO,

A Tract of Mountain-Land,

situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Feld, James Bond and others, containing 150 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log house and log stable—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of *Mathew Longwell*, dec'd.—ALSO,

The undivided half part of a

Tract of Land,

situate in Conewago township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Kitzmiller, David Diehl and others, containing [illegible] acres, more or less—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Henry Sager*.—ALSO,

A certain Lot of Ground,

situate in Millers Town, Adams county, bounded on the west by lot of Col. James Reed, and on the east by lot of William M'Millan, Jr. containing one-third of an acre, more or less, on which are erected a log weatherboarded dwelling house, with a back building, frame store house and frame stable—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of *John Parton*, dec'd. ALSO,

A certain Lot of Ground,

situate in [illegible] township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James M'Kesson and others, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a log tavern house and log stable—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *James Colvin*.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Straley, Joseph Miller and others, containing 98 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, double log barn, stone spring house, &c. with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *George Becker*.—ALSO,

A certain Lot of Ground,

situate in the town of Berlin, known by the plan of said town, by No. 100, on which are erected a two story log dwelling house and log stable—seized and taken in execution as the property of *Michael Spahr*.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land,

situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of ——Hoover, Christian Wirt and others, containing 130 acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story stone dwelling house and stone bank barn—seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of *Thomas Neely*, dec'd.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of George Sheakly, dec'd, the heirs of Joshua Russell, dec'd, and others, containing 240 acres, more or less, on which are erected two log dwelling-houses, log cooper shop, log barn, with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of *John Ross*, dec'd.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land,

situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Miley, John Hildebrand and others, containing 24 acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story dwelling house, (weatherboarded,) frame tan house, large bank barn, (part stone & part log) with an orchard—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *John Hildebrand*.—ALSO,

The life estate of John Bringman, in

A certain Tract of Land,

situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Clellan, Jr. George Walter and others, containing 170 acres, more or less, on which are erected a brick dwelling-house and log barn.—ALSO,

The one-third part of two

adjoining Lots of Ground, situate in Littlestown, Adams county, adjoining lots of Jacob Winrott, Jr. and others, on which are erected a log dwelling-house and log stable—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Thomas Bringman*.—ALSO,

THE UNDIVIDED HALF PART OF

A Tract of Land,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Pitzer, Michael Miller and others, containing 170 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling-house, double log barn, stone distillery, stone spring house, &c.—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Henry Hake*.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land,

situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Dewalt, John Shultz and others, containing 170 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, log barn, log spring house and waggon shed—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Solomon Baker*.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Myers Jacob Vance and others, containing 130 acres, more or less, on which are erected a one story and a half log dwelling house, double log barn, spring house, &c.—seized and taken in execution as late the estate of *Lawrence Spring*, dec'd.—ALSO,

Three Lots of Ground,

situate in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on East York street, adjoining lots of Robert Hunter and alleys, on which are erected a frame house, log shop and log stable—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *John Murphy, Jr.*—ALSO,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Weik, John Weikart, Esq. and others, containing 15 acres, more or less, on which are erected a one story log dwelling house, log stable, log spring house, &c.—seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Jacob Feaser*.

Thos. C. Miller, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 27, 18[illegible] 5 ts.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE